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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/843,760	04/30/2001	Lawrence M. Besaw	10006612-1	9179

7590 06/09/2006

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

CHANKONG, DOHM

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2152

DATE MAILED: 06/09/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/843,760

Applicant(s)

BESAW, LAWRENCE M.

Examiner

Dohm Chankong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 March 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 21-53 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 21-53 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

1> This action is in response to Applicant's remarks, filed 3.20.2006. Claims 21-53 are presented for further consideration.

2> This is a final rejection.

Response to Arguments

I. 35 U.S.C §103(a) rejection under Dobbins in view of Lim

Applicant's arguments with respect to the 35 U.S.C § 103(a) rejections under Dobbins and Lim have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues in substance: (A) Dobbins does not disclose a security filter; (B) Dobbins does not disclose a two-tiered filtering system with a display filter resources excluded by a security filter; and (C) there is no motivation to combine Dobbins and Lim. The Office respectfully disagrees for the reasons set forth below.

A. Dobbins' policies correspond in functionality to the claimed security filter

Applicant argues that Dobbins policies are not analogous to the claimed security filter specifying network resources allocated to that customer. Applicant further asserts that Dobbins' policies merely determine whether or not a user is authorized to access a system. Applicant's arguments are unsupported by Dobbins.

Dobbins discloses a content resource system with a network hierarchical structure designed to filter resources that are accessible to a subscriber [0017]. The

policies in fact are expressly designed to “restrict[ing], limit[ing], permit[ing], or enhance[ing] specific content”. These policies are under control of the network provider, and not the subscriber. The policies “control[ing] the subscriber's ability to gain access to specific content and network resources” [0024]. Contrary to Applicant's assertion, Dobbins' policies do more than simply determine whether a user is allowed access to a system. They are explicitly control which content and network resources are available (or “allocated”) to the subscriber. The authentication policy is a means to verify the user and then retrieve the policies of that particular user.

In other words, Dobbins' policies provide a means for content providers to control what content and network resources are available to a subscriber [0083]. Thus, Dobbins' policies correspond in functionality to the claimed security filter.

B. Dobbins' profile mechanism filters content excluded by Dobbins' policies

Applicant further argues that Dobbins' profile does not filter resources excluded by Dobbins' policies. However, Dobbins states specifically:

“After retrieving some or all of the policies controlling the subscriber's ability to gain access to specific content and network resources, switch 20 sends an acknowledgement back to the session EJB. Upon receiving the acknowledgement, the EJB retrieves the subscriber's profile from DOE 80 using LDAP.”

[0024].

In other words, after applying the policies that limit which specific content and network resources are accessible for the subscriber, the subscriber's profile is retrieved. Dobbins discloses that policies specify desired network resources that are

available to the subscriber (that have been excluded by the policies) [0037 : “content or links to content in accordance with the subscriber’s subscription information”].

Even more revealing, Dobbins states:

“[t]he Web page, which is organized to show the services to which the subscriber has already subscribed, and the services to which the subscriber can optionally subscribe, is created dynamically based on the information in the subscriber's profile...” (emphasis provided)

[0039].

The additional services available to a subscriber (to which he may optionally subscribe) is determined, in part, by the level of the subscriber [0109]. That is, if a subscriber is placed at a lower level, only a certain amount of services would be available to him. The authentication process triggers the use of the aforementioned policies which filter out those services that are only available to a higher level of subscriber [0025, 0074 | claims 1-12]. Put more simply, a subscriber can only customize his portal based on services and resources to which he has access - the other services and resources having been filtered out by the policies of Dobbins’ system.

Thus, Dobbins discloses a tiered filtering system, granting access to the service provider, to control which content and resources are available using policies, and to the customer, to customize his portal based on content and resources made accessible by the applied policies [0044, 0083]. The subscriber is able to specify network resources through the use of the subscriber’s profile. Based on these remarks, the subscriber’s profile is considered analogous to the claimed display filter.

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- C. The motivation to combine the Dobbins and Lim references comes from the nature of the problem to be solved and teachings of the references.

Applicant argues there is no supplied motivation to combine the Dobbins and Lim references. There are three possible sources for a motivation to combine references: the nature of the problem to be solved, the teachings of the prior art, and the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill in the art. In re Rouffet, 149 F.3d 1350, 1357, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1457-58 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Here, the motivation to combine come from at least two of these sources. First, Dobbins and Lim are both directed towards systems of providing content resources to subscribers and means for service providers to control the accessible resources [see Dobbins, 0010 & Lim, column 2 «lines 6-20»]. More particularly, these citations also evince the mutual desire to allow subscribers to manage the resources that are accessible to them. Thus, Dobbins and Lim are directed towards inventions that try to solve the same type of problem.

Dobbins and Lim both disclose service providers [see Dobbins, 0083 & Lim, column 21 «line 28»]. Lim defines service providers as an “owner of a partitioned network”. Thus, based on the common nature of the problem to be solved, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that Dobbins’ service provider would implicitly share a similar definition of Lim’s service provider. In fact, Lim discloses that conventional network resource management systems typically utilize partitioned networks [column 1 «lines 37-62»]. Dobbins discloses a system similar to Lim’s network management system [compare Dobbins, 0002, 0015 with Lim, column 1 «lines 13-24» | column 1 «line 63» to column 2 «line 3»]. Thus, it would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that Dobbins' management system would utilize partitions as taught by Lim.

Second, Lim discloses that partitions enable service providers to divide network resources and allocate them to customers effectively [column 1 «lines 37-62»]. Dobbins' content management system would thus benefit from Lim's teachings of a partitioned network by enabling Dobbins' service providers to divide network resources and allocate them to customers effectively [see Lim, column 3 «lines 4-9»].

II. 35 U.S.C § 103(a) rejections under Lim, in view of Hutcheson

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered and are persuasive. The claim rejections under Lim, in view of Hutcheson are withdrawn.

III. Conclusion

As Applicant's arguments against Dobbins and Lim are unpersuasive, the claim rejections under 35 U.S.C 103(a) under Dobbins, in view of Lim are maintained. Dependent claims, rejected under Teijido and Rangarajan, are also maintained. Thus, claims 21-53 remained rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art

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are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3> The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

4> Claims 21, 22, 26-28, 30, 32, 37-39, 41-43, 45, 47, 52 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dobbins et al, U.S Patent Publication No. 2002|0066033 ["Dobbins"], in view of Lim.

5> Claims 29 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dobbins and Lim, in further view of Teijido et al, U.S Patent No. 2002|0053020 ["Teijido"].

6> Claims 23-25, 31, 33-36, 46 and 48-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dobbins and Lim, in further view of Rangarajan et al, U.S Patent No. 6,275,225, ["Rangarajan"].

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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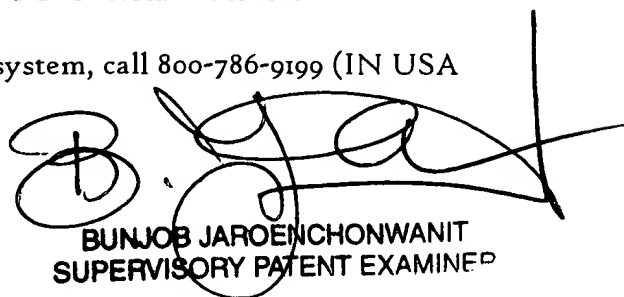
TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is 571.272.3942. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday [7:30 AM to 4:30 PM].

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571.272.3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DC



BUNJOB JAROENCHONWANIT
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER